

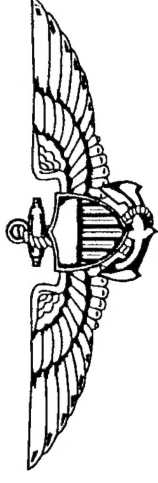
**REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE**Form Approved  
OMB No. 0704-0188

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1. REPORT DATE		2. REPORT TYPE Viewgraphs		3. DATES COVERED	
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE  Realistic Analysis and Simulation Tools for EO and IR (RASTER)				5a. CONTRACT NUMBER	
				5b. GRANT NUMBER	
				5c. PROGRAM ELEMENT NUMBER	
6. AUTHOR(S)  Jeffrey Noel				5d. PROJECT NUMBER	
				5e. TASK NUMBER	
				5f. WORK UNIT NUMBER	
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)  Naval Air Warfare Center Aircraft Division 22347 Cedar Point Road, Unit #6 Patuxent River, Maryland 20670-1161				8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER	
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES)				10. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S ACRONYM(S)	
				11. SPONSOR/MONITOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)	
12. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT  Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.					
13. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES					
14. ABSTRACT					
15. SUBJECT TERMS  Realistic Analysis and Simulation Tools for EO and IR (RASTER)					
16. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF:			17. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT	18. NUMBER OF PAGES  18	19a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE PERSON Jeffrey Noel
a. REPORT	b. ABSTRACT	c. THIS PAGE			19b. TELEPHONE NUMBER (include area code) (301) 342-0088
		Unclassified			

Standard Form 298 (Rev. 8-98)  
Prescribed by ANSI Std. Z39-18

20010824 075



# RASTER

Realistic Analysis and Simulation Tools for EO and IR

## Naval Science and Technology

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EO and Special Mission Sensors

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CLEARED FOR  
OPEN PUBLICATION

25 Jul 01

PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE  
NAVAL AIR SYSTEMS COMMAND

*Det. Howard*

7/2/01



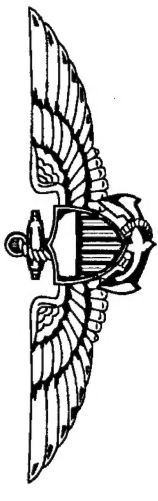
# Outline



- Explain Infrared Systems
- Discuss Modeling and Simulation
- Introduce RASTER Concept
- RASTER Components
- Parametric Model Outputs
- Computer Generated Imagery Output
- Brief Demonstration
- Summarize



# Infrared System



- Provides an Image to operator using thermal “heat” energy at different wavelengths such as 3-5 um or 8-12 um
- Used during Night and Low Light operations
- Applications are typically Targeting and Reconnaissance
- Systems Referred to as “FLIR” Forward Looking Infrared



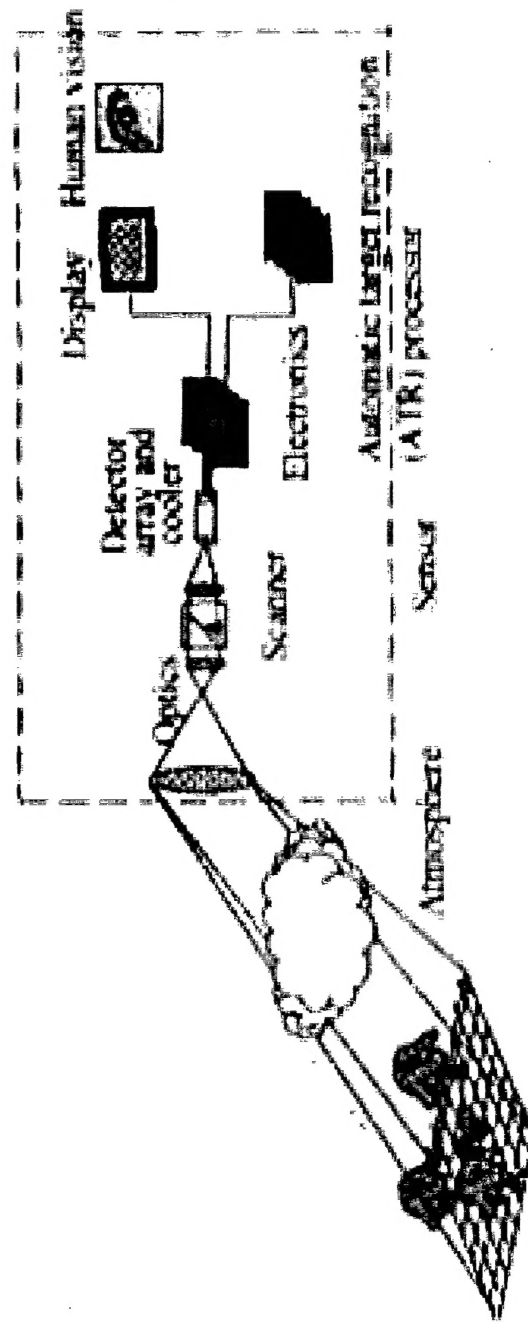
# Why Simulate Infrared Systems?



- How far you can see Target?
  - Standoff Recognition Range
- How well you can detect or recognize?
  - Probability of Detection or Recognition  $P_D$  or  $P_R$
- How sensor performs in different environments?
  - Atmospheric Attenuation
- How Target Signature effects performance?
  - Target to Background Temperature Contrast
- How Design Parameters Impact Performance?
  - Size of System, Physical Constraints, Cost



# IR Sensor System Model Components



Targets and background



# RASTER Concept

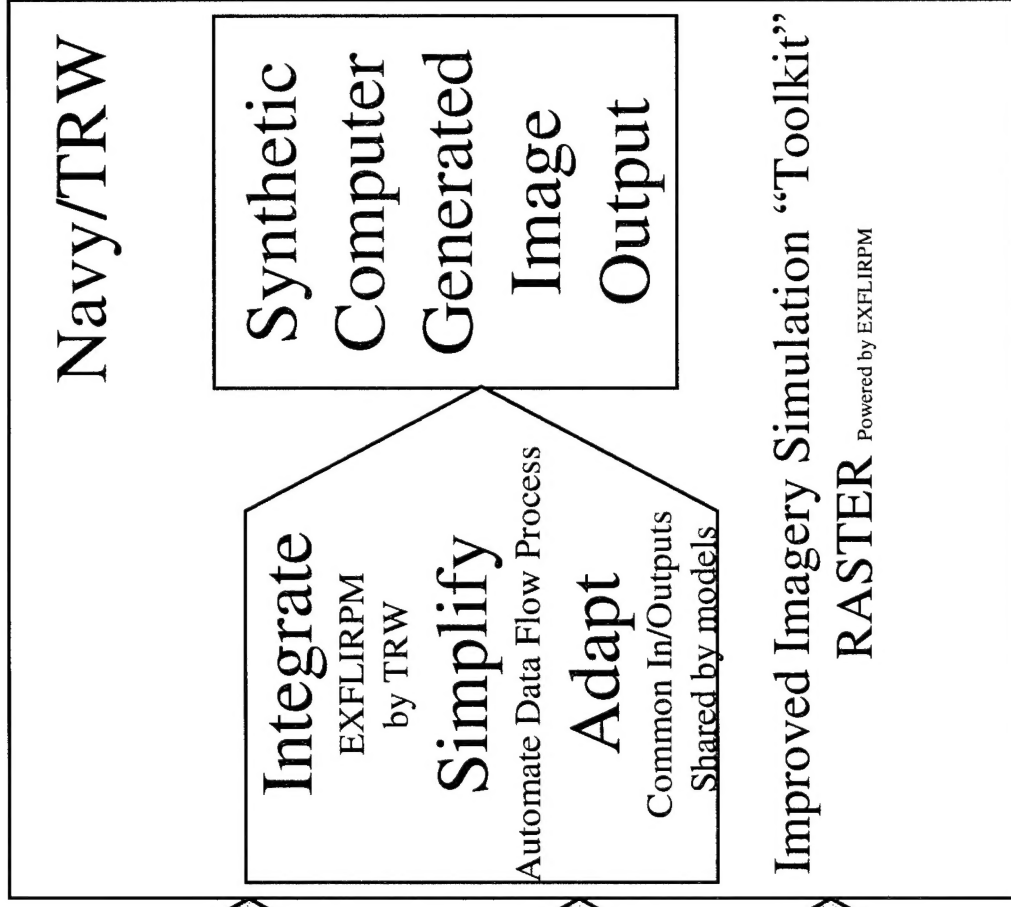
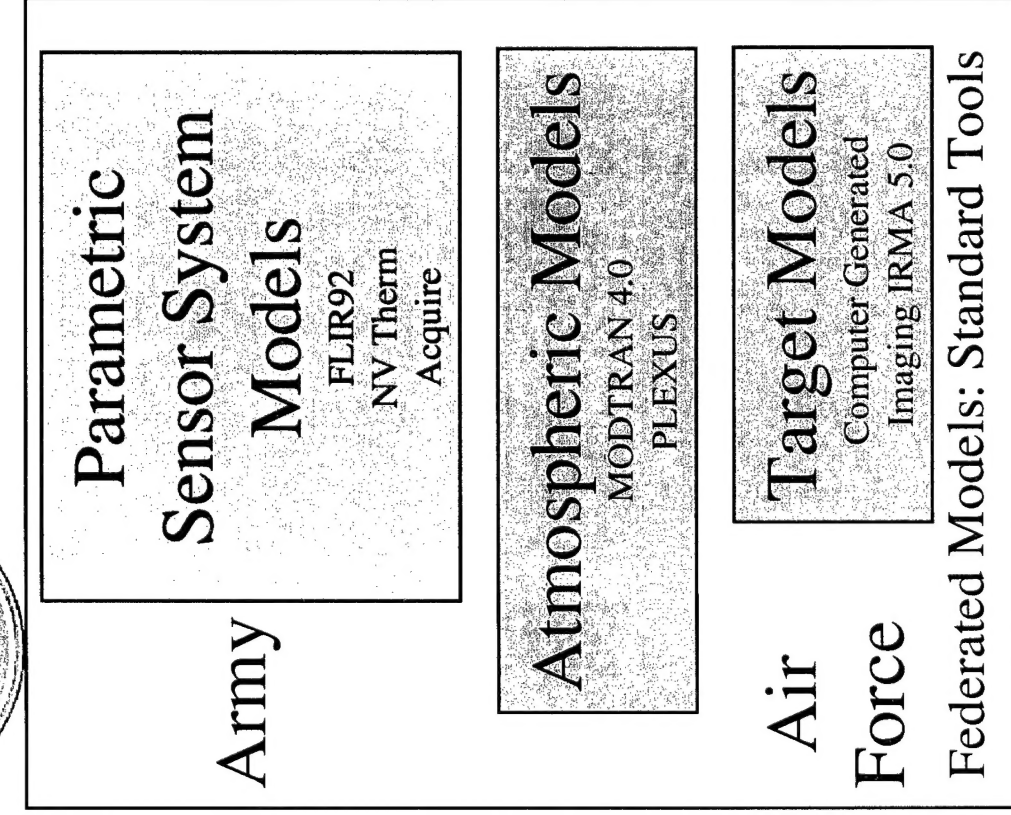
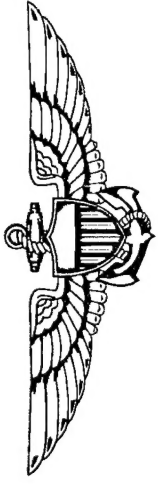
Realistic Analysis and Simulation Tools for EO and IR



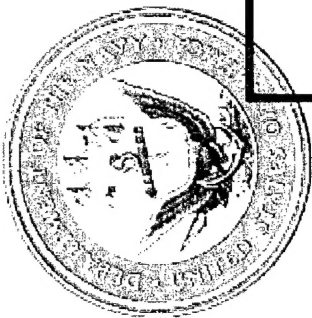
- RASTER Simulation Objective
  - Augment analytical parametric models with simulated “synthetic” sensor output imagery
  - Establish a comprehensive integrated hierarchy of EO/IR sensor models and simulation.
- Approach
  - Collect Standard “Off-The-Shelf” Models and Targets
  - Apply Specific Models Appropriately
  - Integrate Models using TRW-ExFLIR Shell
  - Adapt Parametric and Signature Models to use common inputs, outputs and generate required files
  - Generate Synthetic IR Imagery and display



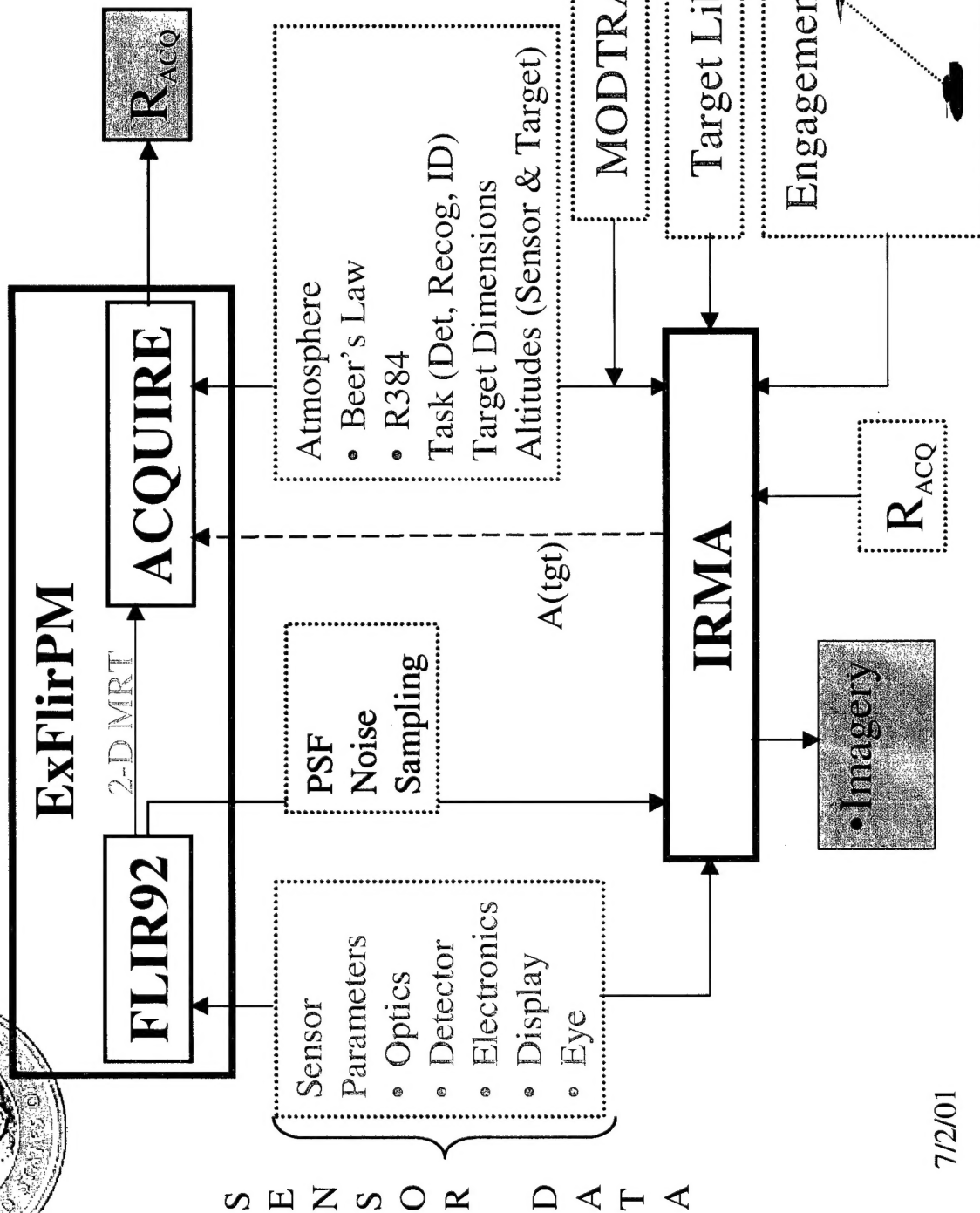
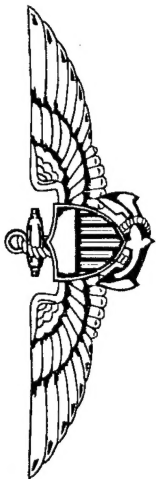
# RASTER Approach

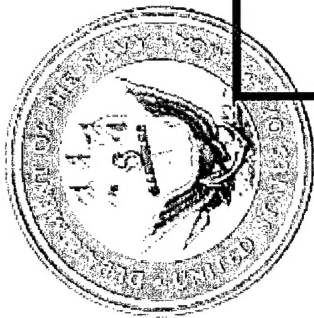




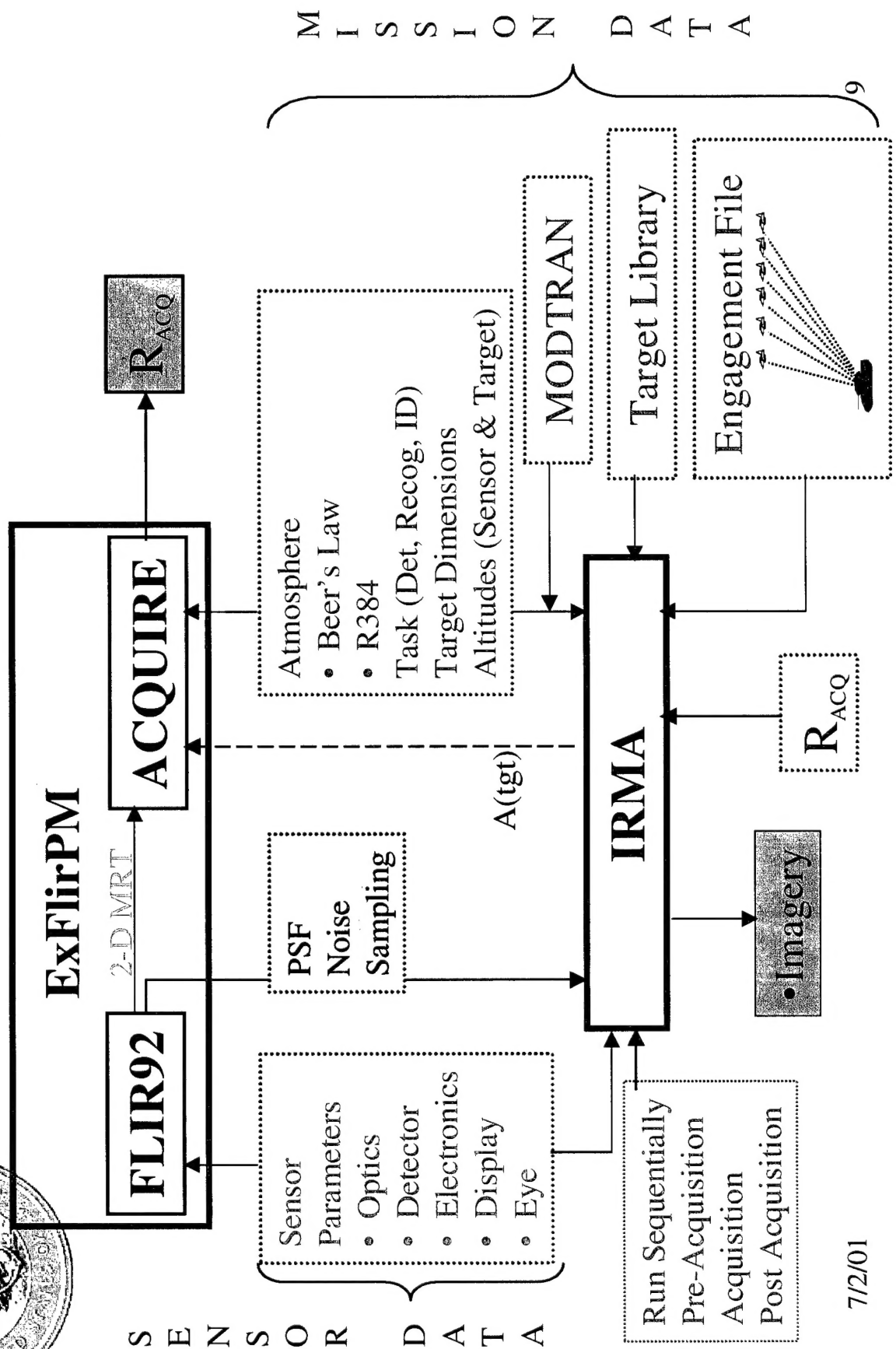
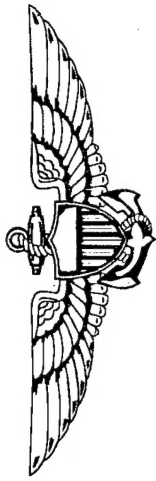


# RASTER



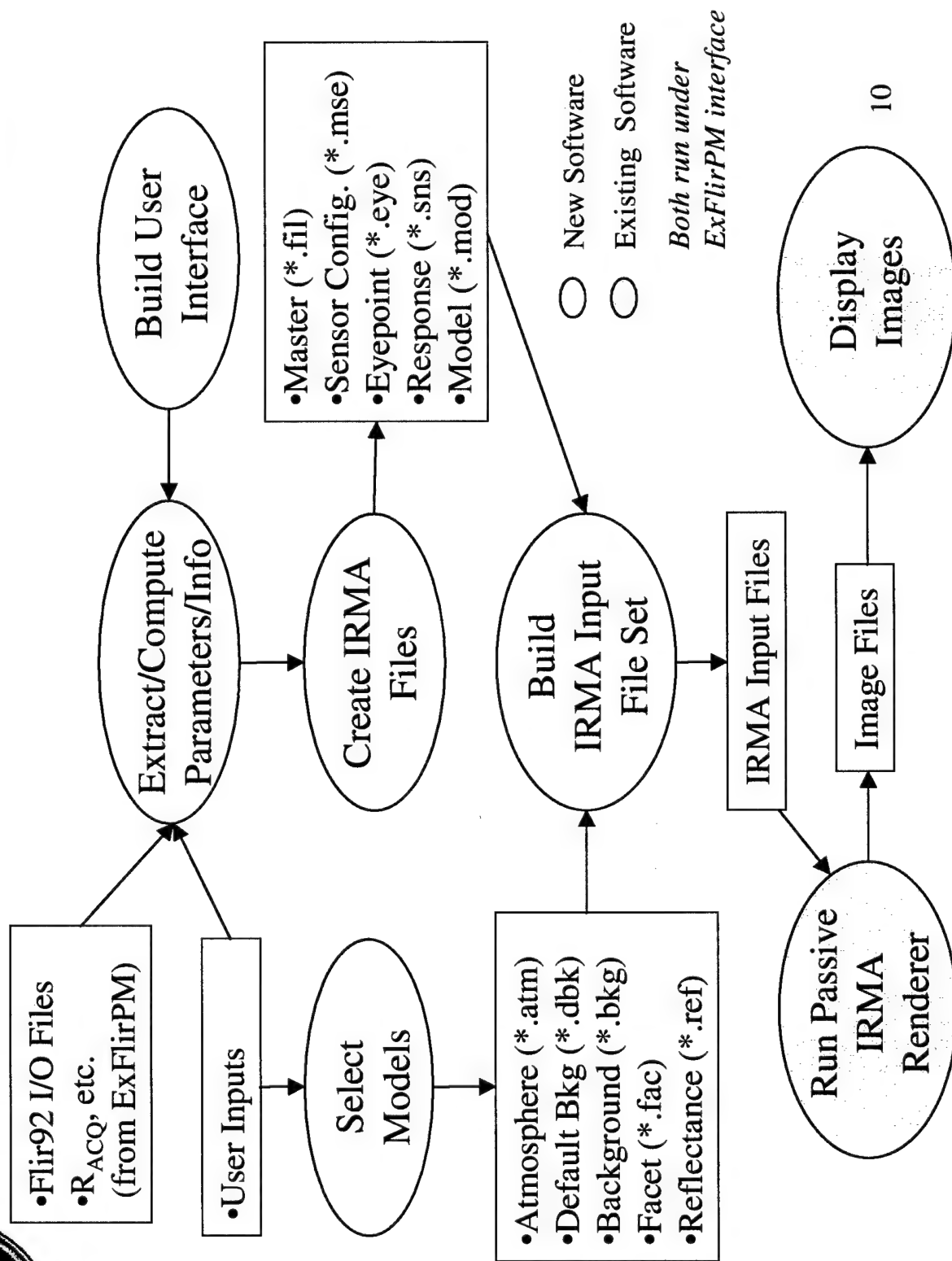


# Sequential RASTER





# RASTER Process Diagram





# RASTER Software

## Interfaces

- GUI within ExFlirPm (Excel)
- Written in VBA (Visual Basic for Applications)
- Parameters/Info Extraction/Computation
  - Written in VBA, AWK, and DOS Script
- Model Selection
  - Written in VBA and AWK
- Creation of IRMA Files
  - Written in AWK
- Building IRMA Input File Set
  - Written in AWK and DOS Script
- IRMA Passive Renderer
  - Use IRMA Existing Software Module
- Image Display
  - Use PC Version of SAOimage

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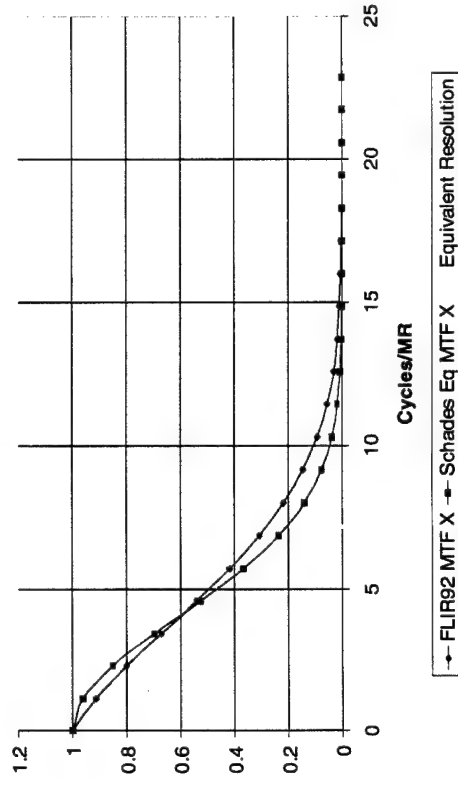




# Examples of Parametric Simulation Results

- Noise NETD ~20mK
- Resolution System MTF
- Range for 90%  $P_R$  ~3 nm
- Range for 50%  $P_R$  ~5 nm
- Atmospheric Trans:0.8/km
- Target Contrast 2 deg
- Target Projected Area 4 m<sup>2</sup>

MTF X Comparison



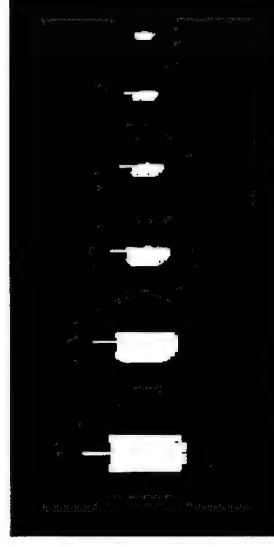
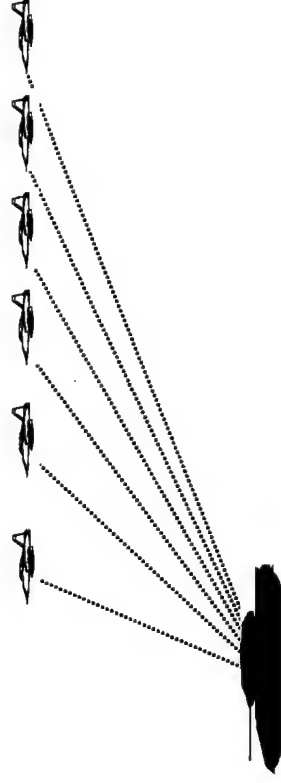


# Value of Synthetic Imagery

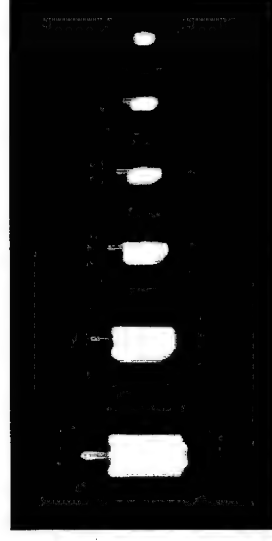


“You can observe a lot just by watching”

Yogi Berra



Tank Target  
Signature  
Simulation



Synthetic  
Imagery with  
some sensor  
effects



# Software Demonstration



- Demo of RASTER



# RASTER Summary



- RASTER benefits are being realized by Navy.
  - Assembly of existing tools has familiarized engineers with existing DOD modeling capabilities.
  - Value of Physics Based Computer Generated Imagery is intuitive although not a panacea for all simulation
  - Using Microsoft Excel platform will improve exposure of complicated models to analysts
  - Elements of RASTER will have direct applicability for aircrew training as well as mission planning.
  - Related Simulation Efforts:
    - » DARPA SenSim Effort, JRM Inc
    - » F/A-18 ATFLIR Fleet Innovation Program
    - » Integrated Facility for Imaging System Simulation

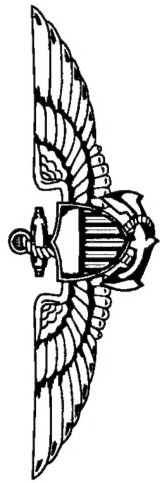




# Backup

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# IRMA Model

Air Force Research Modeling Tool



- IRMA is a software package that models the output of sensors commonly used in state of the art seekers.
- Passive model produces synthetic imagery to match that produced by passive sensor
- Image generator produces synthetic imagery of 3-D scenes simulating what a sensor would detect
- Simulation Capabilities Include:
  - Emitted radiation
  - Diffuse and specular scattering
  - Atmospheric path radiance
  - Path transmittance
- Sensor spatial effects
- Motion Simulation(tgt&back)
- Sensor spectral effects



# PLEXUS



## Phillips Laboratory Expert Unified and Software

- PLEXUS is an expert system based, commercial grade package that provides single point access to atmospheric and celestial optical background codes developed by the Air Force Phillips Laboratory, Geophysics Directorate to predict and assess the impact of radiance backgrounds on electro-optic (E-O) systems.
- A non-interactive version (PLEXUS 3.0NI) for support of large scale simulations on UNIX platforms and Windows NT 4 is planned.
- The current version of PLEXUS is 2.1b. It has the following Phillips Laboratory, Geophysics Directorate optical background codes integrated into the architecture:
  - MODTRAN 3 Version 1.5, dated April 96
  - SHARC3 dated December 93 with auroral patch dated March 96
  - FASCODE3P dated March 97 with the HITRAN96 database
  - SAG1 dated December 93
  - CBSD (Version 3.0 installed in PLEXUS 3.0)